Condensed Interim Report & Unaudited Financial Statements

For the six months ended
30 June 2022

Longleaf Partners
Unit Trust

Longleaf Partners Funds

Contents

Investment Manager's Report

Global Fund

Portfolio Returns on 30/06/2022 – Net of fees

					Annualized Total Return		
	2Q (%)	YTD (%)	1 Year (%)	3 Year (%)	5 Year (%)	10 Year (%)	Since Inception* (%)
Global UCITS Fund (USD)	*-14.57*	*-18.86*	*-24.07*	*-2.19*	*-1.45*	*5.74*	*3.93*
MSCI World	*-16.19*	*-20.51*	*-14.34*	*7.00*	*7.67*	*9.51*	*9.02*
MSCI World Value	*-11.59*	*-12.16*	*-6.63*	*4.52*	*4.67*	*7.62*	*6.93*

**Inception date of 2010/01/04*

Past performance does not predict future returns.

Longleaf Partners Global UCITS Fund declined 14.57% in the second quarter, roughly in line with the MSCI World's 16.19% decline. Although the Fund held up better than the MSCI World, the Fund lagged the MSCI World Value. We have seen a bifurcation of value investing approaches – with investors "paying up for quality" on one side of the spectrum and on the other extreme, what we would call a "Value ETF" that pays low multiples without regard to quality. The former worked very well over the last decade, and we missed out on opportunities by not lowering our discount rates or "paying up" in the past, but this has been a painful place to be year to date in 2022. The Fund's relative performance benefitted by having limited exposure to growthier Information Technology – though we are finding some interesting new opportunities in fallen growth darlings this year. The latter approach has driven value's relative outperformance this year, led by energy, big pharma and consumer packaged goods (CPG) companies – great places to be in the near term, as commodity prices rallied, the Federal Reserve raised interest rates and anything that had perceived stability hung in well. We view this as the first wave of a value rebound with the simplest, statistically cheapest and least volatile outperforming first. However, we question whether big pharma and integrated oil companies can sustain relative outperformance over the longer term. We believe the second, longer-term wave of value outperformance will come from our style of value investing, which falls somewhere in between these two extremes. We remain focused on business and people quality but also recognize that price matters, especially in an environment like today. We are finding opportunity (though we have so far proven to be early) in high quality businesses with favorable industry dynamics that have innate complexity and/or are misunderstood in the near term.

We encourage you to watch our Longleaf (US) Global Fund video[1] with Portfolio Managers Ross Glotzbach and Staley Cates for a more detailed review of the quarter.

[1] https://southeasternasset.com/podcasts/2q-2022-global-portfolio-manager-review/

Contribution To Return

Top Five				Bottom Five			
Company Name	**Total Return (%)**	**Contribution to Return (%)**	**Portfolio Weight (%)** (6/30/22)	**Company Name**	**Total Return (%)**	**Contribution to Return (%)**	**Portfolio Weight (%)** (6/30/22)
Prosus	20	1.00	5.7	Warner Bros. Discovery	-46	-3.00	4.8
FedEx	-2	0.10	7.8	EXOR	-19	-1.56	8.1
Undisclosed	2	0.03	1.8	General Electric	-30	-1.52	4.4
Undisclosed	0	-0.02	1.7	Millicom	-31	-1.39	3.7
Lumen	-2	-0.06	10.0	MGM Resorts	-31	-1.29	3.3

- **Prosus,** the holding company for Tencent and other digital investments, was the top contributor in the quarter. Prosus announced it would sell Tencent stock to repurchase its own discounted shares with authorization for up to a 50% buyback to help address the enormous price-to-value gap. We believe this is a highly accretive transaction with Prosus (and Naspers) repurchasing and canceling shares at a deep discount to NAV, while increasing exposure to Tencent on a per-share basis. The magnitude of the buyback could be sizable ($10-$30 billion per annum), and the stock price reacted accordingly (up 16% on the day for this €170 billion mega-cap). Additionally, management is reworking its compensation program to tie incentives directly to closing the discount, creating much better alignment with shareholders and highlighting the strength of the management team at Prosus.

- **Warner Bros Discovery –** A new purchase within the last year, media conglomerate Warner Bros Discovery's (WBD) stock price has been materially impacted by a terrible Netflix quarter (that probably is a good sign for WBD long-term) and fears of a downturn impacting advertising revenues and subscribers. While we believe these are valid concerns, media has historically been an attractive industry for our style of investing and media companies have been inflation beneficiaries. While the market is taking a "show me" approach to see how the merger will unfold, we believe the company has multiple levers to grow free cash flow per share. We saw eight different insiders buy shares personally in the quarter, which is an extremely strong vote of confidence from people who have a clear view of the challenges and opportunities facing the company

- **EXOR –** European holding company EXOR declined in the quarter in the face of euro weakness against the dollar and a resurgence in worry about the "Italian" exposure of the business, given its dual-listing in Netherlands and Italy. The market has also taken a "show me" approach to the announced €9 billion sale of PartnerRe to Covea, but the deal closed shortly after quarter end, removing that additional overhang. The company now has roughly half its market cap in cash, allowing EXOR to be a liquidity provider in a distressed world amidst a massive liquidity tightening. We are confident in CEO John Elkann's ability to intelligently allocate the capital to add significant value for shareholders.

- **Millicom –**Latin American cable company Millicom detracted in the quarter. In 4Q21, Millicom announced a rights issue to fund a strategic acquisition of the half of its Guatemala business that Millicom didn't already own. The rights offering was only completed this quarter, and the strike price was (in our view, unnecessarily) set at an almost 50% discount to what the market was expecting, resulting in a sharp stock price decline. EBITDA performance remains on target, and guidance for the full one- and three-year targets remain intact. This company produces substantial free cash flow per share, which is being allocated mostly to grow the fiber/cable business double-digits in terms of subscribers and revenues. CEO Mauricio Ramos has multiple options beyond free cash flow to deleverage the balance sheet, including sales of the company's cell tower and fintech assets.

- **MGM Resorts –** The casino and online gaming company declined in the quarter, as potential travel cutbacks in the face of increased fuel prices and recession fears weighed on the stock. Additionally, the broader online gaming industry has fallen out of favor, but BetMGM's online gaming business is continuing to grow regardless of the environment. In a strong vote of confidence, MGM and IAC together bought $405 million worth of MGM shares from (still large) shareholder Corvex Management in February, and insiders have been adding meaningfully this year. The company is also one of our largest share repurchasers.

Portfolio Activity

We have taken advantage of the market volatility this year to purchase multiple new businesses that have been left behind by the market for very different reasons. As mentioned above, we are seeing opportunities in fallen growth favorites (although there are plenty of 300 cent dollars that are now closer to 100 cent dollars!), including one "recycle" company that we successfully owned in the last decade and, with hindsight, sold too early. We now have the opportunity to invest in this great company that has fallen back within our price discount range. We are also seeing opportunities in the European luxury and lifestyle sectors. We purchased another recycled company that we successfully owned in the past, along with another business in this area that we have long admired. Finally, we initiated a new position that has been described internally as "the most value of value businesses" within the consumer discretionary space that has fallen out of favor but has a proven management team with whom we have partnered before. We also exited our smaller position in Biogen, as we were able to upgrade into better opportunities with a higher margin of safety.

Outlook

The Global UCITS Fund is fully invested with less than 1% cash, and our on-deck list is growing longer amid market volatility. New investments have a high hurdle to qualify given our conviction in our current holdings and the steep discount of the portfolio, which trades at a rare and attractively discounted price-to-value (P/V) in the high-40s%. We expect to see continued progress in our individual holdings, as our management partners pursue catalysts that could drive significant near-term payoffs. We own companies that have pricing power, strong balance sheets and clear paths to organic growth, and we are partnered with aligned management teams that are proactively taking steps to add value in ways they can control and close the (near historically wide) value gap. We believe that our largest macro headwinds over the last decade could soon become tailwinds.

Southeastern Asset Management, Inc.
July 2022

Schedule of Investments as at 30 June 2022
Global Fund

Security (Domicile)	Nominal Holdings	Fair Value US$	% of Net Assets
Transferable Securities (December 2021: 92.15%)			
Common Stock (December 2021: 92.15%)			
Air Freight & Logistics (December 2021: 6.75%)			
FedEx Corporation (United States)	26,990	6,118,903	7.86
Apparel (December 2021: Nil)			
adidas AG (Germany)	7,830	1,384,751	1.78
Kering S.A. (France)	2,616	1,343,578	1.72
PVH Corporation (United States)	31,797	1,809,249	2.32
		4,537,578	**5.82**
Biotechnology (December 2021: 3.49%)			
Diversified Financial Services (December 2021: 17.53%)			
Affiliated Managers Group Inc. (United States)	32,556	3,796,030	4.87
CK Hutchison Holdings Limited (Hong Kong)	460,191	3,111,221	3.99
EXOR N.V. (Netherlands)	101,047	6,298,468	8.08
		13,205,719	**16.94**
Diversified Telecommunication Services (December 2021: 13.85%)			
Lumen Technologies Inc. (United States)	713,892	7,788,563	9.99
Millicom International Cellular S.A. (Luxembourg)	204,000	2,911,508	3.73
		10,700,071	**13.72**
Food Products (December 2021: Nil)			
Glanbia Plc (Ireland)	299,629	3,243,581	4.16
Home Furnishings (December 2021: 2.41%)			
Hotels, Restaurants & Leisure (December 2021:12.98%)			
Accor S.A. (France)	77,021	2,084,847	2.67
Hyatt Hotels Corporation (United States)	24,466	1,808,282	2.32
Melco International Development Limited (Hong Kong)	3,431,589	2,536,476	3.25
MGM Resorts International (United States)	89,888	2,602,258	3.34
		9,031,863	**11.58**
Industrial Conglomerates (December 2021: 4.62%)			
General Electric Company (United States)	53,538	3,408,764	4.37
Insurance (December 2021: 3.52%)			
Fairfax Financial Holdings Limited (Canada)	7,233	3,826,949	4.91
Internet Software & Services (December 2021: 9.59%)			
Alphabet Inc. (United States)	1,153	3,348,986	4.30
InterActive Corporation (United States)	47,815	3,632,506	4.66
Prosus N.V. (Netherlands)	67,442	4,415,827	5.66
		11,397,319	**14.62**

Security (Domicile)	Nominal Holdings	Fair Value US$	% of Net Assets
Transferable Securities (December 2021: 92.15%) (continued)			
Common Stock (December 2021: 92.15%) (continued)			
Leisure Time (December 2021: 2.52%)			
Mattel Inc. (United States)	158,540	3,540,198	4.54
Media (December 2021: 5.12%)			
Warner Bros Discovery Inc. (United States)	279,734	3,754,030	4.82
Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels (December 2021: 8.42%)			
Mattel Inc. (United States)	158,540	3,739,366	4.80
Software (December 2021: 1.36%)			
Fiserv Inc. (United States)	13,494	1,200,561	1.54
Total Common Stock		**77,704,902**	**99.68**
Total Transferable Securities (Cost $95,461,776)		**77,704,902**	**99.68**
Short Term Obligations (December 2021: 7.60%)			
State Street Repurchase Agreement State Street Bank 0.24% due 01/07/2022 (Collateral: US$445,812 U.S. Treasury Note 0.50% due 30/06/2027) (United States)	437,000	437,000	0.56
		437,000	**0.56**
Portfolio Of Investments (December 2021: 99.75%)		**78,141,902**	**100.24**
Cash and cash equivalents (December 2021: 0.80%)		272	-
Other Creditors (December 2021: (0.55)%)		(187,144)	(0.24)
Net Asset Value		**77,955,030**	**100.00**

Analysis of total assets	**% of Total Current Assets**
Transferable securities admitted to an official stock exchange listing or traded on a regulated market	99.33
Short term obligations	0.56
Other current assets	0.11
Total Assets	**100.00**

Statement of Changes in Composition of Portfolio

Global Fund

	Acquisition Cost* US$
Glanbia Plc	4,208,758
Alphabet Inc.	3,590,596
PVH Corporation	2,573,388
Affiliated Managers Group Inc.	2,083,642
adidas AG	1,371,712
Kering S.A.	1,357,380
InterActive Corporation	958,682
Warner Bros Discovery Inc.	939,257
Mattel Inc.	870,915
Millicom International Cellular S.A.	794,183
Prosus N.V.	750,448
Fairfax Financial Holdings Limited	445,814
General Electric Company	301,862

	Disposal Proceeds* US$
Williams Companies Inc.	4,531,023
CK Hutchison Holdings Limited	3,223,978
Biogen Inc.	3,003,392
CNX Resources Corporation	2,646,988
Gree Electric Appliances Inc. of Zhuhai	2,179,293
Fairfax Financial Holdings Limited	589,855
Prosus N.V.	439,831
PVH Corporation	417,922
Millicom International Cellular S.A.	408,403
Hyatt Hotels Corporation	405,216
Lumen Technologies Inc.	369,294
General Electric Company	119,897

*There were no other purchases or sales during the six months ended 30 June 2022.

Significant portfolio changes are defined as the aggregate purchases of a security exceeding one per cent of the total value of purchases for the financial period and aggregate sales of a security exceeding one per cent of the total value of sales for the financial period. At a minimum, the 20 largest purchases and 20 largest sales must be shown.

Repurchase Agreements, which may be utilised for uninvested Fund cash and which usually mature the next business day, have been excluded from the Statement of Changes in Composition of Portfolio.

A list of all purchases and sales of the Fund during the six months ended 30 June 2022 can be obtained free of charge from the Swiss Representative, as noted in the Directory.

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Global Fund

	Notes	For the six months ended 30 June 2022 US$	2021 US$
Income			
Dividend income		741,513	1,006,708
Net (loss)/gain on investments at fair value through profit or loss	2	(18,811,229)	13,024,566
Net foreign exchange gain/(loss)	2	9,866	(17,772)
Total net (loss)/income		(18,059,850)	14,013,502
Expenses			
Investment Management fees	8	(467,882)	(548,601)
Management fees	8	(18,865)	-
Administration fees		(28,077)	(32,873)
Depositary fees		(30,456)	(22,801)
Audit fees		(10,972)	(11,769)
Other operating expenses		(77,671)	(79,372)
Total operating expenses before reimbursement		(633,923)	(695,416)
Expense reimbursement from Investment Manager	8	95,490	65,350
Total operating expenses		(538,433)	(630,066)
Operating (loss)/income		(18,598,283)	13,383,436
Finance cost (excluding increase in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable participating units)			
Interest expense		(2,984)	(83)
Taxation			
Withholding tax	4	(94,713)	(134,363)
(Decrease)/Increase in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable participating units resulting from operations		(18,695,980)	13,248,990

Gains and losses arose solely from continuing operations.
There were no gains or losses other than those dealt with in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

The notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position

Global Fund

	Notes	30 June 2022 US$	31 December 2021 US$
Current Assets			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		78,141,902	103,097,875
Cash and cash equivalents		272	822,263
Dividends receivable		52,498	663,351
Receivable from Investment Manager		20,804	16,751
Other receivables		13,357	-
Total Current Assets		78,228,833	104,600,240
Current Liabilities			
Payable for investments purchased		-	(1,029,429)
Investment Management fees payable	8	(143,119)	(86,349)
Management fees payable	8	(2,838)	-
Administration fees payable		(28,938)	(31,953)
Depositary fees payable		(31,053)	(32,382)
Audit fees payable		(12,055)	(21,877)
Other liabilities		(55,800)	(38,577)
Total Current Liabilities (excluding net assets attributable to redeemable participating unitholders)		(273,803)	(1,240,567)
Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable participating units		77,955,030	103,359,673

Details of the NAV per unit are set out in Note 3.

The notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Participating Units
Global Fund

	Notes	For the six months ended 30 June 2022 US$	2021 US$
Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable participating units at beginning of the financial period		103,359,673	95,361,949
Proceeds from the issuance of redeemable participating units	3	491,354	9,985,116
Payments on redemptions of redeemable participating units	3	(7,200,017)	(6,693,472)
Net (decrease)/increase from unit transactions		(6,708,663)	3,291,644
(Decrease)/increase in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable participating units resulting from operations		(18,695,980)	13,248,990
Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable participating units at end of the financial period		77,955,030	111,902,583

The notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows
Global Fund

	For the six months ended 30 June	
	2022	**2021**
	US$	**US$**
Cash flows from operating activities		
(Loss)/Income for the financial period after interest and taxation	(18,695,980)	13,248,990
Adjustments to reconcile net increase/(decrease) in net assets resulting from operations to net cash (used in)/provided by operating activities:		
Net loss/(gain) on investments at fair value through profit or loss	18,811,502	(13,024,566)
Cash outflow due to purchases of investments during the financial period	(660,842,503)	(2,569,165,013)
Cash inflow due to sales of investments during the financial period	665,957,545	2,565,703,077
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	596,281	(34,902)
Increase in creditors	59,827	33,531
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	5,886,672	(3,238,883)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from the issuance of redeemable participating units	491,354	9,931,995
Payments on redemptions of redeemable participating units	(7,200,017)	(6,693,472)
Net cash (used in)/provided by financing activities	(6,708,663)	3,238,523
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(821,991)	(360)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the financial period	822,263	917
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the financial period	272	557

Interest paid	(2,984)	(83)
Dividends received	1,352,366	1,001,746
Interest received	270	-

The notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements.

Investment Manager's Report

Asia Pacific Fund

Portfolio Returns on 30/06/2022 – Net of fees

	2Q22	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	Since Inception 2/12/2014
APAC UCITS (Class I USD)	-4.37	-11.52	-31.64	-4.48	-2.46	1.98
MSCI AC Asia Pacific Index	-11.85	-17.12	-22.24	1.82	2.79	4.02
Relative Returns	+7.48	+5.60	-9.40	-6.30	-5.25	-2.04

Selected Indices*	2Q22	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year
Hang Seng Index (HKD)	0.81	-4.90	-21.99	-5.83	-0.15
TOPIX Index (JPY)	-3.75	-4.80	-1.42	8.99	5.43
TOPIX Index (USD)	-13.76	-19.18	-19.28	0.97	1.53
MSCI Emerging Market (USD)	-11.45	-17.63	-25.29	0.57	2.18

*Source: Bloomberg; Periods longer than one year are annualized

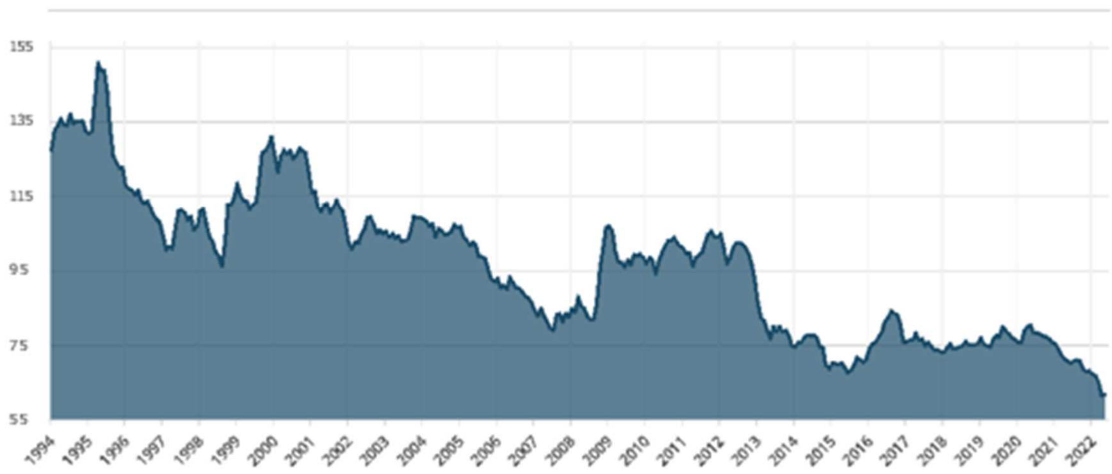
Past performance does not predict future returns.

Commentary

The Fund declined -4.37% in the second quarter, significantly outperforming the MSCI AC Asia Pacific Index for the quarter and in the year-to-date period. The Fund's overweight position in Hong Kong/China, which drove relative and absolute underperformance in the last year, was the driver of outperformance in the current quarter. Sentiment around Chinese equities started recovering from the extreme pessimism we witnessed in the first quarter as Covid lockdowns eased, regulatory pressure abated, and government crackdowns were replaced with aggressive stimulus.

Weakness in currencies − particularly the Japanese Yen and Asian EM currencies − accounted for more than half of the quarter's negative returns, as interest rate and inflation differentials between the US and Asian countries increased. The yen hit a 24-year low against the US dollar as the Bank of Japan continued to suppress the Japanese yield curve while the US yield curve climbed in response to rising inflation and quantitative tightening, making it compelling for investors to take advantage of the yen carry trade. The yen's real effective exchange rate is as cheap as it was in the early 1970s. A bowl of Ichiran's tonkotsu ramen costs $19.9 before taxes and tips in New York vs. ¥980 in Tokyo, implying a real exchange rate of ¥49 per dollar. A comparison of Big Mac prices between the US and Japan suggests a real exchange rate of around ¥65 JPY/$. With the cheap yen, the de-rating of the Japanese market, and improving corporate governance, we are spending more time evaluating Japanese opportunities.

Real Broad Exchange Rate for Japan: January 1994 to June 2022



Source: Bloomberg
Real effective exchange rates are calculated as weighted averages of bilateral exchange rates adjusted by relative consumer prices.

We believe we are still in the early days of re-rating of our Chinese investment holdings from severely depressed valuation levels. Human emotions and behavioral biases distort investment decision-making. Investors focused on the recent past, extrapolated into the near future, and decided that China is uninvestable. Global funds reduced their allocations to Chinese equities as the "China is uninvestable" mantra became louder. JP Morgan's declaration on March 14 that "China Internet is uninvestable on a six-12 month view" marked the bottom. As Chinese stocks began to re-rate and outperformed other geographies in the second quarter, China is beginning to be viewed as investible again. On May 16, just two months after declaring China's internet uninvestable, JP Morgan changed their rating on seven Chinese internet companies from underweight to overweight.

Our investment objective is to buy high-quality businesses run by intelligent capital allocators at discounted prices. We define risk as permanent capital loss and consider volatility an opportunity. We are benchmark agnostic and invest across Asia to maximize risk-adjusted return regardless of sector and geography. For the most part, country weightings result from our bottom-up, fundamentals-based, individual security selection. Over the last 18 months, a confluence of factors led to extreme undervaluation in Chinese companies, allowing us to upgrade the quality of our portfolio while simultaneously lowering the overall price-to-value (P/V) ratio. Most of the Fund's incremental capital has been deployed in Chinese investments because they appeared the most attractive on business, people, and price metrics. The Fund's Greater China exposure has increased to around 70%, at the high end of our historical range.

When most Western democracies were unleashing unprecedented amounts of stimulus to grow their economies out of Covid disruption in 2020-21, China was on a tightening path on fiscal, monetary, and regulatory fronts. China's economy was relatively unaffected by Covid and did not require extreme monetary intervention. Rather, policymakers focused on addressing socioeconomic concerns and strengthening the foundation of its economy. The underlying objectives for regulatory crackdown (tackling excess leverage, fair competition, inequality, data privacy, cybersecurity, gig worker rights) seem rational, but the intensity and manner of the implementation had unintended consequences – stalled property markets, developer defaults and sapped investor sentiment – and triggered a broad consumption slowdown. The economy started slowing down in 2H 2021 and collapsed in Q1 with Covid-induced lockdowns in many large cities nationwide.

The slowdown was policy-induced, and a change towards a supportive policy stance started to feed through into stronger economic growth (and market returns) in early 2022. The Central Economic Work Conference in December 2021 mandated local governments and ministries to prioritize economic stability and support the "healthy development of capital." The 3 Red Lines policy to reduce leverage in the real estate industry was relaxed in January 2022 to support the collapsing real estate sector. Retail sales grew by over 6% YoY in Jan-Feb 2022, but this early recovery came to a screeching halt with Covid's resurgence and the ensuing lockdowns in some of the biggest cities in China at the end of the first quarter. Combined with ADR delisting fears and China's close relationship with Russia, investor sentiment in Chinese investments hit its nadir in March, offering enduring franchises at insanely attractive valuations.

The brunt of Covid business disruptions will be felt in Q2 results as lockdowns were more pervasive in April and May. In April, cities with new Covid cases and movement restrictions represented more than half of Alibaba's China retail GMV. China has lately been the market everyone loves to hate, but we remain highly optimistic on prospective returns in both absolute and relative terms for the following reasons:

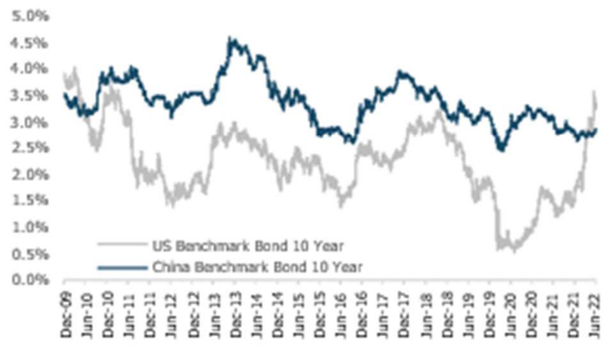
Policy tailwind: Capital allocation and price discovery get distorted when the cost of capital is artificially suppressed. After years of ultra-loose monetary policy, the US faces massive price inflation. The Fed is committed to price stability, which means higher interest rates, quantitative tightening, and an ensuing market correction. China is at a diametrically opposite starting point. It did not embark on unprecedented monetary and fiscal stimulus, and the economy is starting from a low base. While US inflation is running at ~8% and the UK's RPI hit 11.7% in May, China's inflation rate remains around 2%, leaving ample policy headroom for stimulus measures. Just as important, US valuations are close to historical highs, while Chinese equities are close to historically low valuations. We expect a re-rating of Chinese equities in a relatively low inflation environment. While Europe is suffering from high energy costs, China benefits from buying discounted energy and natural resources from sanctioned nations like Russia, Iran, and Venezuela. This is a politically important year for President Xi Jinping, and we believe Beijing is willing and able to double down on easing measures to stimulate further growth. This could take the form of more rate cuts, increased credit flow to corporates and households, tax cuts, relaxed home purchase restrictions, increased infrastructure spending, rent relief for SMEs, and handouts and subsidies to consumers. The government policy backdrop is an important driver for stock market returns in Asia, and this is finally turning from unfavorable to favorable in China.

US vs China

Year-over-Year Inflation
12/31/2009 to 6/30/2022

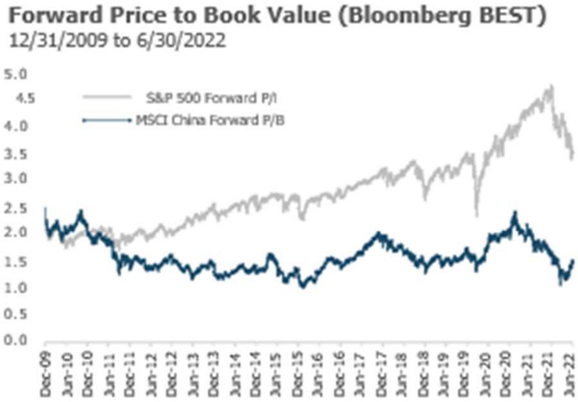
Source: Bloomberg

10-Year Treasury Yields
12/31/2009 to 6/30/2022



Source: Bloomberg

Source: Bloomberg



Source: Bloomberg

Regulations: Beijing's regulatory crackdown targeting internet platforms and overleveraged real estate developers has profoundly impacted investor sentiment and asset prices over the last two years, but there are clear signs that this crackdown is easing:

- In January, the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) was assigned to coordinate internet regulation. The NDRC has said that "ensuring normal operations of platforms" should be a "precondition" for taking new regulatory actions.
- In March, Vice-Premier Liu He chaired a special Financial Stability and Development Committee (FSDC) meeting and resolved to: "carry out more easing policies, deal with the struggling property sector, signal a quick end to anti-monopoly policies, and work with Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB) for cross border audit check."
- In April, President Xi Jinping chaired a Politburo meeting "to complete the rectification of platform economy and transition toward a normalized regulatory framework" and "to come up with specific measures to support the healthy development of platform companies."
- In May, Vice-Premier Liu He attended a consultation session held by the CPPCC National Committee and said, "the country should support the sustained and healthy development of the platform economy and private sector, formulate measures to boost the orderly and sound development of the platform economy." Liu He also said, "the government needs to support the listing of digital companies in the capital markets at home and abroad, and cling to the strategy of opening-up for the development of the digital economy."
- In June, it was reported that China was concluding its cybersecurity probe and lifting the ban on new user registration for Didi. In addition, Ant Financial was reported to be close to obtaining regulatory approval for its financial holding company structure and reviving its IPO plans. In the video gaming space, the government approved 60 new games in June, in addition to 45 games approved in April. These are the clearest signs that regulatory headwinds are easing.

Covid lockdowns: China continues to stick with its Zero Covid (now called Dynamic Clearing) policy. The current Covid vaccine used in China is not as effective as Western vaccines. China is still awaiting approval of Covid mRNA vaccines. When looking more broadly, the vaccination rate among the elderly (30 million over 80-year olds) remains low, and health services infrastructure, especially in rural China (where most elderly live) is lacking. The policy response to the latest Omicron surge in March left dozens of key cities (including Shanghai) and hundreds of millions of people under complete or partial lockdowns. The impact on overall economic activity was severe, with shops and factories closed and the supply chain disrupted. But here, too, we see signs of optimism:

- China has repeatedly proven its ability to weed out Covid by brute force (hard lockdowns, track, test, quarantine), and this time was no different. After nearly four months, both Shanghai and Beijing reported zero new cases on June 27. Inter-province domestic travel is showing a V-shaped recovery. China's largest online travel agency Trip.com reported that hotel room nights booked in the last two weeks have already surpassed 2019 pre-Covid levels. Disneyland in Shanghai has re-opened after being closed down for 101 days.

- On June 28, the State Council reduced the quarantine requirements for inbound travelers and close contacts from 14 (govt quarantine) +7 (home quarantine) days to 7+3 days of quarantine. This is a strong directional signal for relaxation in the coming months.
- Despite the surge in Covid cases in April, the situation never devolved into a public health crisis. Since the start of the pandemic in 2020, China has reported three deaths per million compared to 3,000 deaths per million in the US. Domestic mRNA vaccines are under development, and Pfizer's Covid drug Paxlovid is approved in China. We believe the recent Omicron episode served as a wake-up call to increase vaccination and booster rates among the elderly, putting China a more solid footing for future outbreaks.

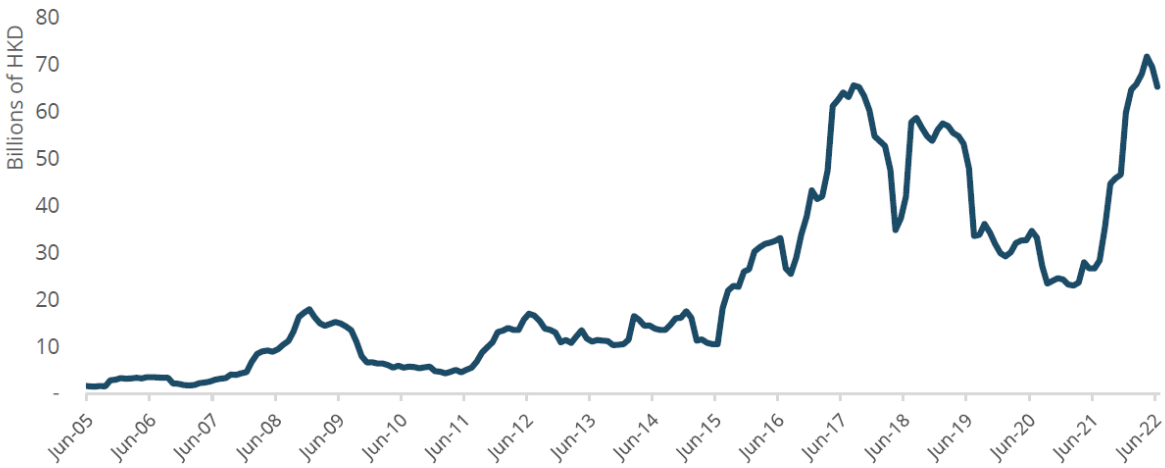
Valuation: Most of the headlines out of China have been gloomy in recent quarters, and it has been a safe consensus bet to be pessimistic. Combine domestic issues (slowing economy, Covid lockdowns, regulations) with geopolitics (Russia-Ukraine war, ADR delisting fears), and you get extremely attractive valuations. For example, Alibaba's market capitalization reached a recent low of $300 billion. Adjusted for cash and investments, the underlying enterprise value for Alibaba is about $185 billion. In a year when everything went wrong, from regulatory crackdowns to macro slowdown to Covid lockdown, Alibaba generated $18 billion of underlying free cash flow (adjusted for the anti-monopoly fine). Alibaba's FCF is understated by $8-10 billion attributable to losses from new initiatives and an under-earning Cloud business. We believe Alibaba's true FCF generation power is closer to $25 billion. We were paying less than 7.5x FCF for a capital-light, growing company. As rising rates and inflation increase discount rates and operating and refinancing costs, companies with long-duration cashflows, significant debt, and low margins are susceptible to substantial value decline. With its 13% FCF yield, capital-light business model, pricing power, and much shorter duration cash flows anchored by its significant net cash position, Alibaba is much less susceptible to a world of higher rates and inflation.

On a broader level, Chinese equities are under-owned and under-valued, as demonstrated by the Buffett Indicator (stock market capitalization to GDP ratio) chart above. We believe offshore listed Chinese equities are tightly wound coiled springs. Valuations have become more attractive, and the policy headwind is finally turning into a tailwind. Ongoing monetary and fiscal stimulus measures, Covid re-opening, credit growth, and an improving regulatory environment bodes well for our Chinese investments. We are already starting to see a strong rebound in our travel exposed names like hotel operators Huazhu and online travel agency Tongcheng as lockdowns in China ease. This backdrop contrasts sharply with most developed markets where liquidity is being drained from the system, and interest rates are increasing meaningfully.

What are our management teams doing in this environment?

On top of business quality and margin of safety, the third pillar of our confidence in our Fund's prospective returns is our management partners, who have a proven track record of going on offense during tough times to grow value per share and narrow the discount to this value. Buyback activity in Hong Kong reached record highs during the quarter, as shown in the chart below.

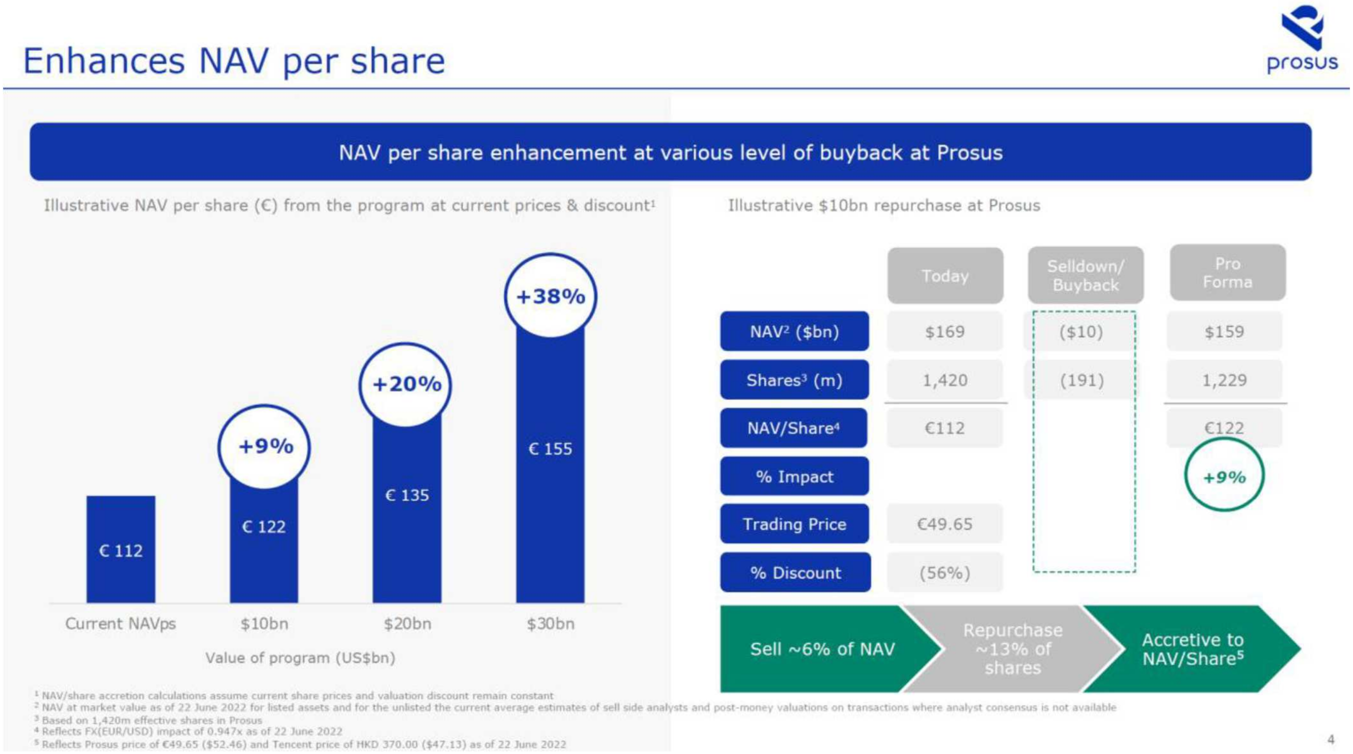
Buyback Activity in Hong Kong Near All-Time Highs
6/30/2005 to 6/30/2022



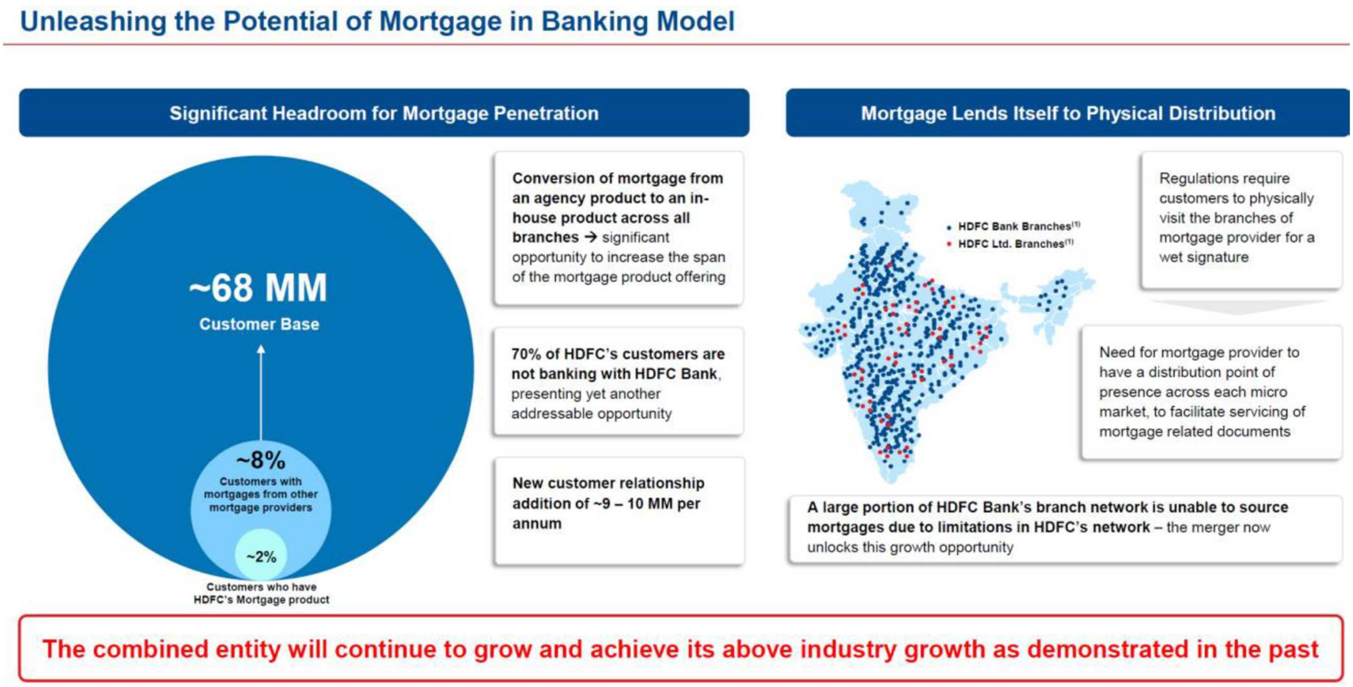
Source: webb-site.com and FactSet
This data is comprised of on-market buybacks by HK-listed companies whether executed on SEHK or on another exchange.

The level of share repurchase and insider buying within our portfolio companies continues unabated. We cite two examples of smart capital allocation by our management partners during the quarter:

Prosus: Prosus, a top contributor in the quarter, just announced a large, open-ended, multiyear share repurchase program. As we discussed in our prior letters, Prosus was trading at a record high 55% discount to its NAV. Its 28.9% stake in Tencent alone is worth €90 per share (using Tencent's current share price, which we believe is highly depressed) vs. Prosus market price of €53 per share (before the buyback announcement). In addition, Prosus has a net cash balance sheet and a fast-growing unlisted e-commerce portfolio valued at €31 billion. We added to our investment during the quarter (before the share price rebounded). In our meetings with management, they shared our frustration with the wide discount and said it was "unacceptable." Prosus is asking for a 50% buyback authorization to be funded by selling small amounts of their Tencent stake. We believe this is a highly accretive transaction (see below) with Prosus (and Naspers) repurchasing and canceling shares at a deep discount to NAV, while increasing exposure to Tencent on a per-share basis. The magnitude of the buyback could be sizable ($10$30 billion per annum), and the stock price reacted accordingly (up 16% on the day for this €170 billion mega-cap). This is an example of the outsized moves our portfolio companies can quickly benefit from when our aligned management partners make smart capital allocation moves



HDFC: Our Fund holding HDFC Limited, which was a detractor in the quarter, announced plans to merge with its 21% equity associate HDFC Bank to create the largest private financial services company in India with leading positions in lending, deposits, life insurance, general insurance, and asset management. Canceling HDFC's holding in HDFC Bank will extinguish the substantial holding company discount and immediately make this transaction accretive to book value and EPS. We believe this merger is highly synergistic on both revenue and cost fronts. 70% of HDFC's customers do not bank with HDFC Bank. And 8% of HDFC Bank's 68 million customers have a mortgage from other providers. There is ample scope to increase cross-selling within the existing customer base and increase distribution points for the HDFC mortgage business. HDFC Limited cannot access low-cost deposits in its current Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC) form. As a result, its funding cost is more than 250 basis points higher than HDFC Bank. While there will be incremental regulatory costs as HDFC's balance sheet will be subject to banking regulations, we believe revenue and cost synergies will more than offset this drag, resulting in higher ROE in coming years. HDFC Bank CEO Sashidhar Jagdishan expects the merged entity to double profits every five years.



We believe the business quality of our portfolio is the best it has ever been. When we launched this strategy in 2014, our portfolio comprised of good businesses at great prices. Over the years, we have continually upgraded to higher quality businesses at great prices. Our portfolio today increasingly consists of relatively simple, pure-play, capital-light compounders and consumer brands with long runways for growth. The market dislocation has allowed us to own these quality franchises without compromising our price discipline. We have prioritized high-quality businesses and prospective IRR over the cheapest P/V investments. This is the reason we prioritized our investment in Huazhu, the second-largest hotel chain operator in China (discussed below), over adding to other potential investments. We doubled our weighting in Huazhu because domestic travel will recover faster than cross-border travel from government-mandated Covid lockdowns.

Outlook

Stock prices often get disconnected from their underlying fundamentals in the short run, as we have seen in China lately, due to understandable reasons. However, they have historically converged to intrinsic value over time. When they turn, the compounding rate to reach intrinsic value is very attractive. We believe the external environment is favorable, especially for our Chinese investments, and valuations are the most attractive since the GFC. As Sir John Templeton said – "Bull markets are born on pessimism, grow on skepticism, mature on optimism and die on euphoria." We own best-in-class businesses that generate growing amounts of free cash flow every year, led by managers who act like owners. In the spirit of putting our money where our mouth is, we added more personal capital to the strategy during the quarter, as the "China is Uninvestible" mantra became deafening.

Portfolio Changes

We exited China Lesso during the quarter. While it remains cheap, we limited our total exposure to the China real estate sector and prioritized more compelling opportunities in the current environment. We re-deployed capital into investments with better competitive advantages and a longer runway for growth, which we believe should rebound faster and generate better IRR as the economy re-opens.

New Investment

In March, we invested in Chinese hotel operator Huazhu (1179 HK / HTHT US). Huazhu is China's second-largest hotel operator, with about 8,000 hotels and 750K rooms. While Huazhu's brand portfolio spans the full spectrum of the lodging industry, the key value driver is the economy and mid-scale hotel business in China, where the company leads the market with the Hanting and Ji brands. The Chinese lodging sector has a long runway for growth. There are over 500K hotels in China, of which around 120K hotels have 60 rooms or more – this is the target market for Huazhu. In this fragmented market, Huazhu has a 6.5% market share and can keep adding at least 1,000 net new hotels annually for many years. Chain brand penetration is just around 25% vs. >70% in the US, and Covid disruption has accelerated industry consolidation in favor of branded players who can provide franchisees with the best financial returns.

Huazhu started as a leased and operated model in 2005, but it has been transforming itself into a capital-light compounder over the years. Around 90% of Huazhu's rooms are under the capital-light franchise model, where franchisees are responsible for capital investment and daily operations of the hotels. Huazhu, as the brand owner, collects a recurring fee stream linked to franchisee revenues. Over time, Huazhu has built a competitive moat with a sizable and growing base of 190 million loyalty members by investing in brands, services, network, and technology. Its reservation system generates 60% of bookings, and the reliance on costly OTAs is the lowest in the industry at 15%. Revenue per available room for Huazhu's economy and midscale brands are ~25% and ~15% higher than their closest peers, while the staff per room ratio is the lowest. As a result, the returns and payback periods for franchisees are the most attractive in Huazhu brands, which fuels network expansion at lucrative returns (over 70% margin on franchise revenues).

Source: Huazhu

Founder Qi Ji owns 22% of the company and has an unparalleled track record in the travel sector, having founded not one but three leading companies, namely Huazhu, Trip.com, and Home Inns. Huazhu has a close relationship and cross-shareholding with French hotel operator Accor as its master-franchisee for the economy and midscale brands in China. We know Accor well, as our firm has a history of owning Accor through other portfolios, enabling us to quickly underwrite the quality of Huazhu's management and operations through our network. We started buying Huazhu in mid-March and doubled down in Q2 as the price retreated for two key reasons:

1. Covid lockdowns in China: Huazhu's footprint skews to Shanghai, which impacted it more than its peers.
2. ADR delisting fears: Huazhu has a primary listing in the US (HTHT) and a secondary listing in Hong Kong (1179 HK)

Huazhu has two publicly traded competitors, both of which are SOEs and listed on the A-share market. Despite better fundamentals and management, we were able to purchase Huazhu at a discount to its less efficient SOE peers due to ADR delisting fears.

Portfolio Review

	2Q22			YTD 2022	
	Contribution to Portfolio Return (%)	**Total Return (%)**		**Contribution to Portfolio Return (%)**	**Total Return (%)**
Top Five			**Top Five**		
Huazhu	+1.17	+15	Huazhu	+1.60	+57
WH Group	+1.00	+22	WH Group	+0.80	+23
Tongcheng Travel	+0.95	+21	Tongcheng Travel	+0.75	+17
Baidu	+0.57	+4	CK Asset Holdings	+0.55	+15
Prosus	+0.52	+19	Baidu	+0.35	+2
Bottom Five			**Bottom Five**		
Oisix	-2.72	-51	Redbubble	-2.39	-74
Jollibee Foods	-1.43	-15	Oisix	-2.37	-39
Melco International	-0.91	-20	Melco International	-2.16	-39
Redbubble	-0.85	-47	L'Occitane	-1.47	-23
Housing Development	-0.51	-13	Jollibee Foods	-1.45	-12

WH Group, the largest pork packaged meat company globally, was a top contributor for the quarter. The company reported strong first-quarter results with EBITDA up 26% YoY and net profit up 35% YoY, beating expectations driven primarily by the solid performance of Smithfield US operations. Despite the input cost headwinds, we remain optimistic about its outlook. For the US packaged meat business, revenues were up +17%, and operating profit was up 56% for the quarter. The company is able to more than offset input cost inflation by increasing prices. As hog prices were increasing, WH Group adjusted the price by around 20% and product mix to offset the pressures. Its operating profit per ton reached over $800 in the first quarter, which is above the historical average and is likely to normalize in the rest of the year but remain above the historical average. For the China packaged meat business, its operating profit was up 25%, YoY despite the revenue being down 3% YoY because of Covid-related logistics disruptions in March and increased competition amidst lower input prices. Its operating profit per ton reached RMB4,500, a record high driven by a sharp decline in input prices. Its sales should recover along with the re-opening. In terms of profitability, hog prices are expected to increase going into 2H22, but will be offset by low-cost frozen pork inventories that the company has built during the quarter leading to higher profitability. Despite the strong share price performance year to date, WH Group remains attractively priced as the market is still assigning negative value to Smithfield Foods, a high-quality dominant business.

Tongcheng Travel, one of the top three online travel agencies in China was a contributor for the quarter. The company continues to do better than the overall travel sector and is gaining share. It posted over 20% YoY growth in room nights and 15% YoY growth in air tickets for the first two months of 2022. In fact, Tongcheng posted over 50% growth in room nights compared to pre-Covid levels, gaining significant market share, especially in the lower-tier cities. However, with the resurgence of Covid and the government's stringent zero Covid policy, the operating environment in the second quarter has become challenging, with April-May travel activity plunging below 2020 levels. Tongcheng has shown strong resilience during tough times and is expected to be profitable in the second quarter. We are encouraged by the solid management team who has demonstrated execution excellence by controlling costs, cheaply acquiring offline users, and focusing on student promotions. We believe the worst is behind us, and the company will show a strong recovery when the economy re-opens.

Baidu, the dominant artificial intelligence (AI) company in China, contributed to the quarter. The market reacted positively to Baidu's better-than-expected first-quarter result. Despite challenging macro conditions, Baidu's ads business declined by only low single-digits YoY, materially better than some of its peers. Baidu benefited from a diversified advertiser base and its smaller exposure to the education sector, which faced regulatory headwinds since the second half of 2021. Baidu APP MAU was up 13% YoY to 632 million, and the e-commerce GMV facilitated by Baidu search grew by about 14 times from a small base. Baidu's cloud business also beat market consensus, with revenue up 45% YoY in the quarter, higher than other industry players. The fast growth will enlarge Baidu cloud's scale and improve the margin profile over time. Baidu also made solid progress on autonomous driving. Apollo Go, the robotaxi ride-hailing service, is now available in 10 cities and provided 196K rides in Q1 2022. The accumulated backlog for Apollo Self Driving, the software suite sold to OEMs, has reached RMB 10 billion. Baidu's EV brand JIDU released its first concept car and is expected to deliver cars starting in 2023. While the ads business will likely face challenges in the second quarter of 2022, this is a high margin, solid cash cow business and will recover when the re-opening starts. Baidu can navigate through the macro headwinds smoothly with material net cash on the balance sheet. As the cloud and intelligent driving businesses continue to make progress, the market should at some point give these businesses value, which is missing in the current market cap, and reward the long-term shareholders.

Oisix ra Daichi, the leading online fresh food retailer in Japan, was a detractor for the quarter. The stock underperformed the market because of its 44% decline in operating profit for the March 2022 fiscal year compared to last year's record-high profits boosted by Covid demand and a de-rating among global meal kit delivery peers. Last year, some one-offs negatively affected subscriber growth and profitability. Operational issues caused by start-up pains at the new Ebina distribution center caused customer churn, lost revenue, and increased cost, as the company stabilized operations during the first few months of its distribution center operations. Secondly, Oisix removed non-active users to optimize tight capacity for more active users. Excluding the one-offs, we think the normalized subscriber growth is in the high teens. Given the large total addressable market with an increasing awareness of online food/grocery/meal kit delivery, we believe Oisix will continue to deliver solid growth.

Oisix is not an internet company that has generated running losses. Rather, Oisix has generated 2.5x more after-tax operating cash flow than the company has spent on Capex and acquisitions in the last ten years to March 2022. We are also encouraged to see the management team echoing our view on the company's low valuation. CEO Takashima mentioned during the AGM in June that the company is undervalued and would consider a share repurchase if the stock price remains undervalued. In June, Oisix announced that they are buying Unison's (Japanese PE firm) preferred shares in Shidax for 8 billion yen, equivalent to 26.5% of Shidax upon conversion to common shares. Not only did the company acquire the shares cheaply – about 7x Shidax's March 2024 FCF estimate – but this investment greatly expanded Oisix' total addressable market beyond B2C business to B2B business. Shidax is one of the largest restaurant operators in Japan and provides food service catering to hospitals, nurseries, factories, elderly homes, government offices, and dormitories. The opportunity to expand Oisix's meal-kit business to this B2B market by cooperating with Shidax is significant. Oisix has a long-standing relationship with Shidax, pre-IPO investors in Oisix with a 5.4% holding; they have collaborated in food service for over two decades.

Jollibee, the largest restaurant chain in the Philippines, was a detractor for the quarter. It performed in-line with the Philippine stock market, which weakened due to macroeconomic concerns over inflation, a dovish central bank, presidential elections, and currency depreciation. As a net importer of both food and energy, the Philippine peso weakened. Despite macro uncertainty, such as the Omicron surge and cost inflation, Jollibee reported solid results in the first quarter. Despite cost inflation, its operating margin still expanded on a YoY basis, thanks to the improved operational efficiencies in the stores and manufacturing facilities and continued price hikes. We believe there is still more room for margin expansion with the recovery of topline performance thanks to operating leverage and improved cost structure after the business transformation program. We are already seeing positive momentum, with April same-store sales only down 2.3% compared to pre-Covid levels, thanks to the solid performance of international businesses and a robust recovery in the Philippines. We also see a longer-term opportunity with the company's mid-to-long-term strategy of shifting towards higher margins, capital-light franchising, and expanding the higher-margin international business.

Our Macau holdings **Melco International** and **MGM China** were detractors for the quarter. Covid-related travel restrictions continued to impact Macau visitations and gross gaming revenue (GGR). Macau GGR in the first quarter remains lackluster, reaching only about 28% of pre-Covid GGR. During the quarter, MGM China continued to show market share strengths with improved product offerings, and Melco reported solid property EBITDA with a good recovery of its Philippine business. With the resurgence of Covid cases in China and recently in Macau, normalization has been further delayed. In times like today, balance sheet strength is paramount. Both Melco and MGM China remain financially strong with ample liquidity. Our holdings have their earliest debt maturity at least two years out and can sustain cash burn for over two years under the worst-case scenario of zero revenues. Based on the normalized free cash flow, the sector is trading at an extremely attractive valuation, and we are confident that pent-up demand will lead to prompt normalization once border restrictions are removed. While the timing of the full re-opening remains unclear, we are starting to see some relaxation from the China side recently (quarantine restrictions cut in half). Macau legislators have approved the New Gaming Law, and we expect licenses to be renewed by the end of this year, removing a key regulatory overhang on the sector.

Redbubble, the leading print-on-demand marketplace operator, was a detractor for the quarter. The company announced a quarter trading update posting -7% revenue growth and -A$10mm EBITDA. Redbubble is making solid progress on developing internal capabilities, such as tracking cohort data and building solid engineering teams. Redbubble made some progress in increasing customer repeat rate, which is the strategic priority of the company and a key to re-rating in our view. It achieved a 47% repeat rate in the third quarter, which was an all-time high. Despite some positives, the company continues to see ongoing margin headwinds. Elevated acquisition costs were still evident in the quarter (16.1% of marketplace revenue in 3Q22 v. 13.7% in 3Q21), driven by weak consumption and increasing competition in the digital channels. Delays in hiring partly helped with profitability. The market is skeptical of Redbubble's execution capability to deliver the medium-term target of A$1.25 billion in marketplace revenue with a 13-18% EBITDA margin. We believe this is achievable given the unique business model in a large, underpenetrated TAM and the solid management team with improving execution. Despite some headwinds, the risk-reward is very attractive at the current price.

Southeastern Asset Management, Inc.
July 2022

Schedule of Investments as at 30 June 2022
Asia Pacific Fund

Security (Domicile)	Nominal Holdings	Fair Value US$	% of Net Assets
Transferable Securities (December 2021: 95.85%)			
Common Stock (December 2021: 95.85%)			
Construction Materials (December 2021: 3.68%)			
China Lesso Group Holdings Limited (China)	1,359,500	4,244,756	5.57
Cosmetics & Personal Care (December 2021: 7.47%)			
Diversified Financial Services (December 2021: 8.61%)			
CK Hutchison Holdings Limited (Hong Kong)	439,500	2,971,335	3.90
CK Hutchison Holdings Limited ADR (Hong Kong)	61,163	410,404	0.54
Housing Development Finance Corporation Limited (India)	114,551	3,148,857	4.13
		6,530,596	**8.57**
Food Products (December 2021: 9.89%)			
WH Group Limited (Hong Kong)	4,833,968	3,733,222	4.90
Home Furnishings (December 2021: 5.76%)			
Gree Electric Appliances Inc. of Zhuhai (China)	573,260	2,887,580	3.79
Hotels, Restaurants & Leisure (December 2021: 8.47%)			
H World Group Limited (China)	659,000	2,553,092	3.35
H World Group Limited ADR (China)	50,637	1,929,270	2.53
Melco International Development Limited (Hong Kong)	3,224,000	2,383,035	3.13
MGM China Holdings Limited (China)	4,955,600	2,810,371	3.69
		9,675,768	**12.70**
Internet Software & Services (December 2021: 25.69%)			
Alibaba Group Holding Limited (China)	332,320	4,739,079	6.22
Baidu Inc. (China)	310,206	5,870,621	7.72
JOYY Inc. ADR (China)	61,001	1,821,490	2.39
Oisix ra daichi Inc. (Japan)	198,300	2,415,905	3.17
Prosus N.V. (Netherlands)	29,841	1,953,867	2.57
Tencent Holding Limited (China)	68,700	3,102,829	4.07
Tongcheng-Elong Holdings Limited (China)	1,672,400	3,597,659	4.72
		23,501,450	**30.86**
Machinery (December 2021: 4.55%)			
Hitachi Limited (Japan)	70,800	3,359,452	4.41
Real Estate Management & Development (December 2021: 9.79%)			
CK Asset Holdings Limited (Hong Kong)	522,000	3,692,078	4.85
New World Development Limited (Hong Kong)	742,333	2,663,082	3.50
		6,355,160	**8.35**

Security (Domicile)	Nominal Holdings	Fair Value US$	% of Net Assets
Transferable Securities (December 2021: 95.85%) (continued)			
Common Stock (December 2021: 95.85%) (continued)			
Retail (December 2021: 11.94%)			
Jollibee Foods Corporation (Philippines)	1,601,970	5,931,819	7.80
Man Wah Holdings Limited (Hong Kong)	3,288,800	3,554,191	4.67
Redbubble Limited (Australia)	1,119,055	695,185	0.91
Seria Limited (Japan)	98,000	1,740,713	2.29
		11,921,908	**15.67**
Total Common Stock		**72,209,892**	**94.82**
Total Transferable Securities (Cost $90,892,700)		**72,209,892**	**94.82**
Short Term Obligations (December 2021: 4.50%)			
State Street Repurchase Agreement State Street Bank 0.24% due 01/07/2022 (Collateral US$4,190,191U.S Treasury Note 0.50% due 30/06/2027) (United States)	4,108,000	4,108,000	5.39
Total Short Term Obligations		**4,108,000**	**5.39**
Portfolio Of Investments (December 2021: 100.35%)		**76,317,892**	**100.21**
Cash and cash equivalents (December 2021: 0.00%)		250	0.00
Other Creditors (December 2020: (0.35)%)		(161,952)	(0.21)
Net Asset Value		**76,156,190**	**100.00**

Analysis of total assets	**% of Total Current Assets**
Transferable securities admitted to an official stock exchange listing or traded on a regulated market	94.37
Short term obligations	5.37
Other current assets	0.26
Total Assets	**100.00**

Statement of Changes in Composition of Portfolio
Asia Pacific Fund

	Acquisition Cost* US$
Oisix ra daichi Inc.	3,972,721
Man Wah Holdings Limited	3,447,353
Seria Limited	2,130,247
Tencent Holding Limited	1,892,006
H World Group Limited	1,814,381
H World Group Limited ADR	1,605,410
Alibaba Group Holding Limited	1,173,024
Housing Development Finance Corporation Limited	900,192
Jollibee Foods Corporation	468,352
Prosus N.V.	438,454
Baidu Inc.	412,533
MGM China Holdings Limited	407,150
Hitachi Limited	357,553
CK Asset Holdings Limited	265,269
Melco International Development Limited	221,798
Tongcheng-Elong Holdings Limited	88,271

	Disposal Proceeds* US$
Dairy Farm International Holdings Limited	2,789,448
China Lesso Group Holdings Limited	2,248,258
Health & Happiness H&H International Holdings Limited	1,148,017
CK Asset Holdings Limited	1,012,047
Gree Electric Appliances Inc. of Zhuhai	930,921
Tongcheng-Elong Holdings Limited	588,253
Tencent Holding Limited	388,915
New World Development Limited	381,119
CK Hutchison Holdings Limited ADR	379,644
Baidu Inc.	290,820
WH Group Limited	280,395
L'Occitane International S.A.	121,332
Melco International Development Limited	110,625
JD.com Inc.	61,377

*There were no other purchases and sales during the six months ended 30 June 2022.

Significant portfolio changes are defined as the aggregate purchases of a security exceeding one per cent of the total value of purchases for the financial period and aggregate sales of a security exceeding one per cent of the total value of sales for the financial period. At a minimum, the 20 largest purchases and 20 largest sales must be shown.

Statement of Changes in Composition of Portfolio

Asia Pacific Fund

Repurchase Agreements, which may be utilised for uninvested Fund cash and which usually mature the next business day, have been excluded from the Statement of Changes in Composition of Portfolio.

A list of all purchases and sales of the Fund during the six months ended 30 June 2022 can be obtained free of charge from the Swiss Representative, as noted in the Directory.

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Asia Pacific Fund

		For the six months ended 30 June	
		2022	2021
	Notes	US$	US$
Income			
Dividend income		690,135	1,008,729
Net (loss)/gain on investments at fair value through profit or loss	2	(8,796,189)	8,985,201
Net foreign exchange loss	2	(11,384)	(39,310)
Total net (loss)/income		(8,117,438)	9,954,620
Expenses			
Investment Management fees	8	(420,638)	(625,888)
Management fees	8	(18,865)	-
Administration fees		(21,899)	(32,592)
Depositary fees		(35,008)	(50,405)
Audit fees		(10,924)	(11,769)
Other operating expenses		(68,630)	(67,490)
Total operating expenses before reimbursement		(575,964)	(788,144)
Expense reimbursement from Investment Manager	8	18,865	-
Total operating expenses		(557,099)	(788,144)
Operating (loss)/income		(8,674,537)	9,166,476
Finance cost (excluding increase in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable participating units)			
Interest expense		-	(26)
Taxation			
Withholding tax	4	(33,817)	(33,931)
Capital gains tax		-	(74,346)
(Decrease)/Increase in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable participating units resulting from operations		(8,708,354)	9,058,173

Gains and losses arose solely from continuing operations.
There were no gains or losses other than those dealt with in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

The notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position

Asia Pacific Fund

	Notes	30 June 2022 US$	31 December 2021 US$
Current Assets			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		76,317,892	75,527,938
Cash and cash equivalents		250	602
Dividends receivable		183,811	17,013
Receivable from Investment Manager	8	2,838	-
Other receivable		12,065	-
Total Current Assets		76,516,856	75,545,553
Current Liabilities			
Investment Management fees payable	8	(140,906)	(73,939)
Management fees payable		(2,838)	-
Administration fees payable		(24,607)	(28,030)
Depositary fees payable		(37,257)	(42,220)
Audit fees payable		(12,055)	(21,925)
Other liabilities		(143,003)	(115,661)
Total Current Liabilities (excluding net assets attributable to redeemable participating unitholders)		(360,666)	(281,775)
Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable participating units		76,156,190	75,263,778

Details of the NAV per unit are set out in Note 3.

The notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Participating Units

Asia Pacific Fund

		For the six months ended 30 June	
		2022	**2021**
	Notes	**US$**	**US$**
Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable participating units at beginning of the financial period		75,263,778	84,609,462
Proceeds from the issuance of redeemable participating units	3	10,591,819	36,192,179
Payments on redemptions of redeemable participating units	3	(991,053)	(10,873,021)
Net increase from unit transactions		9,600,766	25,319,158
(Decrease)/increase in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable participating units resulting from operations		(8,708,354)	9,058,173
Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable participating units at end of the financial period		76,156,190	118,986,793

The notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

Asia Pacific Fund

	For the six months ended 30 June	
	2022	**2021**
	US$	**US$**
Cash flows from operating activities		
(Loss)/Income for the financial period after interest and taxation	(8,708,354)	9,058,173
Adjustments to reconcile net increase/(decrease) in net assets resulting from operations to net cash (used in)/provided by operating activities:		
Net loss/(gain) on investments at fair value through profit or loss	8,796,788	(8,985,201)
Cash outflow due to purchases of investments during the financial period	(516,605,135)	(885,060,582)
Cash inflow due to sales of investments during the financial period	507,018,393	859,684,007
Increase in debtors	(178,863)	(245,471)
Increase in creditors	76,053	157,132
Net cash (used in) operating activities	(9,601,118)	(25,391,942)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from the issuance of redeemable participating units	10,591,819	36,192,179
Payments on redemptions of redeemable participating units	(991,053)	(10,798,612)
Net cash (used in)/provided by financing activities	9,600,766	25,393,567
(Decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(352)	1,625
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the financial period	602	127
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the financial period	250	1,752
Interest paid	-	(26)
Dividends received	523,337	766,759
Interest received	572	-

The notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements.

1. Significant Accounting Policies

Organisation

Longleaf Partners Unit Trust (the "Trust") is organised as an open-ended umbrella unit trust under a Deed of Trust dated 24 October 2011, as amended and restated on 24 November 2014 and Restated Trust Deed as of 18 November 2021, established pursuant to the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2011, as amended and Central Bank (Supervision and Enforcement) Act 2013 (Section 48(1)) (Undertakings For Collective Investment In Transferable Securities) Regulations 2019, as amended (collectively the "UCITS Regulations"). The primary investment objective of the Trust is to deliver long term capital growth over time through the identification of and investment in undervalued companies located around the world.

The Trust has the approval of the Central Bank of Ireland (the "Central Bank") for the establishment of two funds, namely, the Longleaf Partners Global UCITS Fund ("Global Fund"), and Longleaf Partners Asia Pacific UCITS Fund ("Asia Pacific Fund") (each a "Fund", together the "Funds").

The Trust was managed by Longleaf Management Company (Ireland) Limited, the manager of the Trust up to 18 November 2021 (the "Former Manager") and KBA Consulting Management Limited ("KBA"), manager of the Trust from 18 November 2021 (the "Manager").

a) Basis of Preparation

These condensed unaudited interim financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial instruments classified at fair value through profit or loss that have been measured at fair value.

The condensed unaudited interim financial statements are presented in U.S. Dollars, the functional currency of the Trust. All subscriptions received are denominated in the currency of the respective share class and converted to U.S. Dollars and any potential redemptions or distribution payments in the future would need to be paid out in the respective currency of each share class. Subscriptions and redemptions are converted into the Trust's functional currency for financial reporting purposes at the prevailing currency/US Dollar rate on the date the subscription or redemption is received or paid.

These financial statements for the Funds are prepared on a going concern basis.

b) Statement of Compliance

The condensed unaudited interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34, 'Interim financial reporting' ("IAS 34") issued by the Financial Reporting Council, and the UCITS Regulations.

These condensed unaudited interim financial statements do not contain all of the information and disclosures required in the full annual audited financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the financial statements of the Trust for the year ended 31 December 2021, which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union. The accounting policies and methods of computation applied by the Trust in these condensed unaudited interim financial statements are the same as those applied by the Trust in its financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021, as described in those annual financial statements.

2. Composition of Net Gain/(Loss) on Investments at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss and Other Gains

Global Fund	30 June 2022 US$	30 June 2021 US$
Realized (loss)/gain on investments sold	(1,104,680)	3,905,066
Total change in unrealized (loss)/gain on investments	(17,706,822)	9,119,500
Interest income on investments at fair value through profit or loss	273	-
Net (loss)/gain on investments at fair value through profit or loss	(18,811,229)	13,024,566
Net foreign exchange gain/(loss)	9,866	(17,772)

Asia Pacific Fund	30 June 2022 US$	30 June 2021 US$
Realized (loss)/gain on investments sold	(5,091,480)	6,323,295
Total change in unrealized (loss)/gain on investments	(3,705,308)	2,661,906
Interest income on investments at fair value through profit or loss	599	-
Net (loss)/gain on investments at fair value through profit or loss	(8,796,189)	8,985,201
Net foreign exchange (loss)	(11,384)	(39,310)

3. Number of Units in Issue and Net Assets Attributable to Redeemable Participating Unitholders

Each of the units entitles the holder to participate equally on a pro-rata basis in the profits and dividends of the relevant Fund attributable to such units and to attend and vote at meetings of the Trust represented by those units. No class of units confers on the holder thereof any preferential or pre-emptive rights or any rights to participate in the profits and dividends of any other class of units or any voting rights in relation to matters relating solely to any other class of units.

Each unit represents an undivided beneficial interest in the relevant Fund of the Trust. The units are not debt obligations or guaranteed by the Depositary or the Manager. The return on an investment in the Fund will depend solely upon the investment performance of the assets in the Fund and the increase or decrease in the net asset value of the units. The amount payable to a unitholder in respect of each unit upon liquidation of the Trust will equal the net asset value per unit.

The Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Participating Units represents a liability on the Statement of Financial Position, carried at the redemption amount that would be payable at the Statement of Financial Position date if the unitholder exercised the right to redeem its units to the relevant Fund.

The Trust Deed entitles the Manager to charge redeeming unitholders in the relevant Fund a redemption fee of up to 3% of the relevant redemption proceeds. The Manager does not currently intend to impose a redemption fee. Should it impose such a fee, the Manager will provide prior notice to each unitholder in the relevant Fund.

A summary of unitholder activity is detailed below:

Global Fund	For the six months ended 30 June 2022		
	Class I U.S. Dollar	Class I Euro	Class I British Pound
Units in issue at the beginning of financial period	4,689,618	322,716	177,699
Units issued	23,854	1,151	1,345
Units redeemed	(304,839)	(1,700)	(88,428)
Units in issue at the end of financial period	4,408,633	322,167	90,616
Net Asset Value	US$71,350,029	€4,913,468	£1,196,033
Number of Units in Issue	4,408,633	322,167	90,616
Net Asset Value per Unit	US$16.18	€15.25	£13.20

Global Fund	For the financial year ended 31 December 2021		
	Class I U.S. Dollar	Class I Euro	Class I British Pound
Units in issue at the beginning of financial year	4,558,676	318,435	185,264
Units issued	482,011	7,175	61,460
Units redeemed	(351,069)	(2,894)	(69,025)
Units in issue at the end of financial year	4,689,618	322,716	177,699
Net Asset Value	US$93,489,181	€5,580,424	£2,598,487
Number of Units in Issue	4,689,618	322,716	177,699
Net Asset Value per Unit	US$19.94	€17.29	£14.62

Global Fund	For the six months ended 30 June 2021		
	Class I U.S. Dollar	Class I Euro	Class I British Pound
Units in issue at the beginning of financial period	4,558,676	318,435	185,264
Units issued	461,516	2,521	46,509
Units redeemed	(254,111)	-	(62,132)
Units in issue at the end of financial period	4,766,081	320,956	169,641
Net Asset Value	US$101,559,655	€5,695,964	£2,594,475
Number of Units in Issue	4,766,081	320,956	169,641
Net Asset Value per Unit	US$21.31	€17.75	£15.29

Asia Pacific Fund	For the six months ended 30 June 2022	
	Class I U.S. Dollar	Class I British Pound
Units in issue at the beginning of financial period	5,683,399	57,672
Units issued	910,990	-
Units redeemed	(61,792)	(23,177)
Units in issue at the end of financial period	6,532,597	34,495
Net Asset Value	US$75,758,004	£327,106
Number of Units in Issue	6,532,597	34,495
Net Asset Value per Unit	US$11.60	£9.48

Asia Pacific Fund	For the financial year ended 31 December 2021	
	Class I U.S. Dollar	Class I British Pound
Units in issue at the beginning of financial year	4,136,207	1,376,839
Units issued	2,355,705	117,704
Units redeemed	(808,513)	(1,436,871)
Units in issue at the end of financial year	5,683,399	57,672
Net Asset Value	US$74,511,132	£556,053
Number of Units in Issue	5,683,399	57,672
Net Asset Value per Unit	US$13.11	£9.64

Asia Pacific Fund	For the six months ended 30 June 2021	
	Class I U.S. Dollar	Class I British Pound
Units in issue at the beginning of financial period	4,136,207	1,376,839
Units issued	2,034,920	117,704
Units redeemed	(50,981)	(597,532)
Units in issue at the end of financial period	6,120,146	897,011
Net Asset Value	US$103,846,206	£10,945,266
Number of Units in Issue	6,120,146	897,011
Net Asset Value per Unit	US$16.97	£12.20

Significant unitholders

The following table details the number of unitholders with significant holdings of at least 20 per cent of the relevant Fund and the percentage of that holding as at 30 June 2022 and 31 December 2021.

Fund	Number of significant unitholders 30 Jun 2022	Total Units held as at 30 Jun 2022	Total Unitholding as a % of the Fund as at 30 Jun 2022	Number of significant unitholders 31 Dec 2021	Total Units held as at 31 Dec 2021	Total Unitholding as a % of the Fund as at 31 Dec 2021
Global Fund	1	2,436,329	50.69	1	2,463,329	46.94
Asia Pacific Fund	1	2,071,891	31.55	1	2,071,891	36.09

Note 8 provides further detail of the significant unitholder (Pyramid Peak Foundation) of the Asia Pacific Fund included in the table above.

4. Taxation

Under current law and practice, the Trust qualifies as an investment undertaking as defined in Section 739B of the Taxes Consolidation Act, 1997, as amended. On that basis, it is not chargeable to Irish tax on its income or gains.

However, Irish tax may arise on the happening of a "chargeable event". A chargeable event includes any distribution payments to unitholders, any encashment, redemption, cancellation or transfer of units and the holding of units at the end of each eight year period beginning with the acquisition of such units.

No Irish tax will arise on the Trust in respect of chargeable events in respect of:

a) a unitholder who is neither Irish resident nor ordinarily resident in Ireland for tax purposes, at the time of the chargeable event, provided appropriate valid declarations in accordance with the provisions of the Taxes Consolidation Act, 1997, as amended, are held by the Trust or the Trust has been authorised by the Irish Revenue to make gross payments in the absence of appropriate declarations; and
b) certain exempted Irish tax resident unitholders who have provided the Trust with the necessary signed statutory declarations.

Dividends, interest and capital gains (if any) received on investments made by the relevant Fund in the Trust may be subject to taxes imposed by the country from which the investment income/gains are received and such taxes may not be recoverable by the Fund or its unitholders.

5. Financial Instruments

The Trust's financial risk management objectives and policies applied during the financial period ended 30 June 2022 are consistent with those disclosed in the Trust's annual audited financial statements as at 31 December 2021.

Fair Valuation Hierarchy

IFRS 13 requires the Trust to classify fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Level 1 - Quoted market price in an active market for an identical instrument that the entity can access at the measurement point.
- Level 2 - Valuation techniques based on observable inputs. This category includes instruments valued using: quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques where all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques using significant unobservable inputs. This category includes all instruments where the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs could have a significant impact on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments where significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety is determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. For this purpose, the significance of an input is assessed against the fair value measurement.

Equities are classified as Level 1.

Short Term Obligations are classified as Level 2.

If a fair value measurement uses observable inputs that require significant adjustment based on unobservable inputs, that measurement is a Level 3 measurement.

Assessing the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment, considering factors specific to the asset or liability.

The financial assets and liabilities at 30 June 2022 and 31 December 2021 are classified as follows:

Global Fund	**at 30 June 2021 US$**			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Transferable securities	77,704,902	-	-	77,704,902
Short Term Obligations	-	437,000	-	437,000
	77,704,902	437,000	-	78,141,902

	at 31 December 2021 US$			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Transferable securities	95,242,875	-	-	95,242,875
Short Term Obligations	-	7,855,000	-	7,855,000
	95,242,875	7,855,000	-	103,097,875

Asia Pacific Fund	**at 30 June 2022 US$**			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Transferable securities	72,209,892	-	-	72,209,892
Short Term Obligations	-	4,108,000	-	4,108,000
	72,209,892	4,108,000	-	76,317,892

	at 31 December 2021 US$			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Transferable securities	72,142,938	-	-	72,142,938
Short Term Obligations	-	3,385,000	-	3,385,000
	72,142,938	3,385,000	-	75,527,938

Transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy are deemed to have occurred at the beginning of the period and are deemed to have occurred when the pricing source or methodology used to price an investment has changed which triggers a change in level as defined under IFRS 13. There were no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy during the financial period ended 30 June 2022 and financial year ended 31 December 2021.

For each class of assets and liabilities not measured at fair value in the Statement of Financial Position but for which fair value is disclosed, IFRS 13 requires the Trust to disclose the level within the fair value hierarchy which the fair value measurement would be categorised and a description of the valuation technique and inputs used in the technique.

The assets and liabilities not carried at fair value but for which fair value is disclosed at 30 June 2022 and 31 December 2021 are classified as follows:

Global Fund

	At 30 June 2022			
Assets	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total US$
Cash and Cash Equivalents	272	-	-	272
Other Assets	-	83,821	-	83,821
Total	272	83,821	-	84,093
Liabilities				
Fees Payable and Other	-	(270,965)	-	(270,965)
Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable participating units	-	(77,955,030)	-	(77,955,030)
Total	-	(78,225,995)	-	(78,225,995)

Global Fund

	At 31 December 2021			
Assets	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total US$
Cash and Cash Equivalents	822,263	-	-	822,263
Other Assets	-	680,102	-	680,102
Total	822,263	680,102	-	1,502,365
Liabilities				
Payable for Investment Purchased	-	(1,029,429)		(1,029,429)
Fees Payable and Other	-	(211,138)	-	(211,138)
Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable participating units	-	(103,359,673)	-	(103,359,673)
Total	-	(104,600,240)	-	(104,600,240)

Asia Pacific Fund

	At 30 June 2022			
Assets	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total US$
Cash and Cash Equivalents	250	-	-	250
Other Assets	-	195,876	-	195,876
Total	250	195,876	-	196,126
Liabilities				
Fees Payable and Other	-	(357,828)	-	(357,828)
Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable participating units	-	(76,156,190)	-	(76,156,190)
Total	-	(76,514,018)	-	(76,514,018)

Asia Pacific Fund

	At 31 December 2021			
Assets	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total US$
Cash and Cash Equivalents	602	-	-	602
Other Assets	-	17,013	-	17,013
Total	602	17,013	-	17,615
Liabilities				
Fees Payable and Other	-	(281,775)	-	(281,775)
Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable participating units	-	(75,263,778)	-	(75,263,778)
Total	-	(75,545,553)	-	(75,545,553)

Global Exposure

The Investment Manager uses the commitment approach to evaluate the global exposure of the Funds.

6. Exchange Rates

Where applicable the Administrator translated foreign currency amounts, fair value of investments and other assets and liabilities into U.S. Dollars at the financial period end rates for each US$:

	30 June 2022	**31 December 2021**	**30 June 2021**
Australian Dollar	1.448750	1.374476	N/A
British Pound	0.821490	0.738798	0.722909
China Yuan Renminbi	6.694300	6.373350	6.461450
Danish Krone	N/A	6.532050	6.271250
Euro	0.954244	0.878349	0.843348
Hong Kong Dollar	7.846800	7.797550	7.764300
Indian Rupee	78.972500	74.335650	74.330000
Japanese Yen	135.680000	115.030000	111.095000
Korean Won	N/A	N/A	1,126.150000
Philippine Peso	54.985000	50.992500	48.815000
Swedish Krone	10.229750	9.036200	8.558100
Swiss Franc	N/A	N/A	0.925250

7. Efficient Portfolio Management

To the extent that the Trust may use techniques and instruments for efficient portfolio management, the Manager and the Investment Manager as its delegate, on behalf of the Trust, would comply with the conditions and limits laid down from time to time by the Central Bank under the UCITS Regulations and as set out in Appendix II of the Trust's Prospectus. Transactions entered into for efficient portfolio management purposes would be entered into to enhance investment returns or for one or more of the following specified aims: the reduction of risk; the reduction of cost or the generation of additional capital or income for the Trust with a level of risk that is consistent with the risk profile of the Trust and the risk diversification rules set out in the UCITS Regulations.

As at 30 June 2022 and 31 December 2021, the Funds did not hold any derivative positions.

As at 30 June 2022 and 31 December 2021, the Funds held Repurchase Agreements as detailed in the Schedules of Investments. No material revenues arose and no direct or indirect costs were incurred for the Repurchase Agreements for the financial period ended 30 June 2022 and financial year ended 31 December 2021.

8. Related Party Transactions

In accordance with IAS 24, "Related Party disclosures", the following are the related parties and related party transactions during the financial period.

Transactions with entities with significant influence:

Southeastern Asset Management, Inc. has been appointed by the Manager to serve the Investment Manager for the Trust. The Investment Manager is entitled to receive an Investment Management Fee payable out of the assets of the Funds accruing daily and payable monthly in arrears at an annual percentage rate of 1.0% and 1.15% of the average daily net asset value of the Global Fund and Asia Pacific Fund, respectively. For the Global Fund, the Investment Manager earned a fee of US$467,882 (June 2021: US$548,601) of which US$143,119 (December 2021: US$86,349) was outstanding at the financial period end. For the Asia Pacific Fund the Investment Manager earned a fee of US$420,638 (June 2021: US$625,888) of which US$140,906 (December 2021: US$73,939) was outstanding at the financial period end.

KBA Consulting Management Limited serves as the Manager to the Trust. The management fee is payable out of the assets of the Funds accruing daily and payable monthly in arrears at an annual percentage rate of the average daily Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund, per the table below:

Size of the Trust	% of the average daily Net Asset Value of the Trust
Up to €250 million	0.03%
Between €250 million and €500 million	0.025%
Between €500 million and €1 billion	0.02%
Above €1 billion	0.015%

The Manager will be entitled to a minimum fee of €50,000 per annum and €15,000 per annum for each additional Fund. For the Global Fund, the Manager earned a fee of US$18,865 of which US$2,838 was outstanding at the financial period end. For the Asia Pacific Fund the Manager earned a fee of US$18,865 of which US$2,838 was outstanding at the financial period end.

The Manager and the Board of Directors of the Manager are related parties of the Trust.

The Investment Manager has voluntarily agreed to reimburse or waive such portion of its fees as is necessary to ensure the total expense ratio shall not exceed 1.15% and 1.75% of the net asset value of the Global Fund and Asia Pacific Fund, respectively. Additionally, the Investment Manager has agreed to reimburse the Funds for the Manager Fees charged. For the Global Fund, a fee reimbursement of US$95,490 (June 2021: US$65,350) was made by the Investment Manager of which US$20,804 (December 2021: US$16,751) was receivable at financial period end. For the Asia Pacific Fund, a fee reimbursement of US$18,865 (June 2021: US$Nil) was made by the Investment Manager of which US$2,838 (December 2021: US$Nil) was receivable at financial period end.

Transactions with other related parties:

The Pyramid Peak Foundation (the "Foundation") provided the Asia Pacific Fund's initial seed capital. Because some of the members of the Foundation's governing board are also owners of the Investment Manager, the Asia Pacific Fund and the Foundation are considered related parties. The Foundation's holding in the Asia Pacific Fund constitutes approximately 32% (December 2021: 36%) of the Asia Pacific Fund's Net Asset Value, and are therefore noted as significant unitholders as at 30 June 2022 in Note 3.

In addition, employees of the Investment Manager owned approximately 2.64% (December 2021: 2.5%) and 46.19% (December 2021: 49.5%) of the Global and Asia Pacific Funds at 30 June 2022 respectively.

9. Dealing with Connected Parties

Regulation 43 of the UCITS Regulations "Restrictions of transactions with connected persons" states that "A responsible person shall ensure that any transaction between a UCITS and connected persons conducted a) at arm's length; and b) in the best interest of the unit-holders of the UCITS". As required under UCITS Regulation 43, the Directors of the Manager, as responsible persons are satisfied that there are in place arrangements, evidenced by written procedures, to ensure that the obligations that are prescribed by Regulation 43(1) are applied to all transactions with a connected party; and all transactions with connected parties that were entered into during the period to which the report relates complied with the obligations that are prescribed by Regulation 43(1).

10. Soft Commission Arrangements

There were no soft commission arrangements entered into by the Investment Manager, on behalf of the Trust, during the financial period ended 30 June 2022 or the financial year ended 31 December 2021.

11. Contingent Liability

There are no contingent liabilities at 30 June 2022 or 31 December 2021.

12. Committed Deals

There are no commitments at 30 June 2022 or 31 December 2021.

13. Distribution policy

The Manager is empowered to declare and pay dividends on any class of units in the Trust. The Manager did not declare any dividends during the financial period ended 30 June 2022 and financial year ended 31 December 2021.

14. Significant Events During the Financial Period

On 25 January 2022 KBA announced that, subject to regulatory approval, it will become a member of the Waystone Group.

Frank Connolly has resigned as a director of the Manager effective 31 January 2022 with Andrew Kehoe (Irish resident) joining the board as of that date.

Barry Harrington joined the Board of the Manager on 10 May 2022.

The Board of Directors have noted the recent developments in the Ukraine and the sanctions being imposed on Russia by many countries as a result. Given the absence of exposure in the region, the Board of Directors' view is that those developments and sanctions are unlikely to have a significant direct adverse impact on the Trust. Nonetheless, the situation continues to evolve, and it remains difficult at this stage to estimate all direct and indirect impacts which may arise from these emerging developments. The Board of Directors continues to monitor the developments closely and to take all the necessary actions.

There were no other significant events during the financial period ended 30 June 2022.

15. Significant Events Since the Financial Period End

An updated Prospectus was issued on 7 July 2022.

There were no other significant events since the financial period ended 30 June 2022.

16. Approval of the Financial Statements

The Board of Directors of the Manager approved these financial statements on 24 August 2022.

Background to Longleaf Partners Unit Trust

The Trust is an umbrella type open-ended unit trust established in Ireland as an Undertaking for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities pursuant to the UCITS Regulations. The Trust is organised under a Deed of Trust dated 24 October 2011, as amended and restated on 24 November 2014 and Restated Trust Deed as of 18 November 2021.

The Trust is organized in the form of an umbrella fund and due to the nature of Trust law, has segregated liability between Funds. The Prospectus provides that there may be more than one class of Units allocated to each Fund. The Trust had obtained the approval of the Central Bank for the establishment of three Funds, namely, the Longleaf Partners Global UCITS Fund ("Global Fund"), the Longleaf Partners U.S. UCITS Fund ("U.S. Fund") and Longleaf Partners Asia Pacific UCITS Fund ("Asia Pacific Fund") (each a "Fund", together the "Funds"). The U.S Fund fully redeemed on 27 March 2018 and the Central Bank's approval for the The U.S. Fund was withdrawn on 28 February 2019. The Global Fund commenced operations on 4 January 2010. The U.S. Fund commenced operations on 9 May 2012. The Asia Pacific Fund commenced operations on 2 December 2014. Additional Funds may be established by the Trust with the prior approval of the Central Bank.

At 30 June 2022, the Class I U.S. Dollar, the Class I GBP and the Class I Euro Units of the Global Fund and the Class I U.S. Dollar and the Class I GBP Units of the Asia Pacific Fund were active. Further classes of units may be issued on advance notification to, and in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

The investment objective and policy of the Funds is summarized below. For a complete description of the objectives and policies of the Funds, an investor should read the Prospectus.

Investment Objective and Policy

Global Fund

The Global Fund seeks to provide long-term capital growth.

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by purchasing securities of certain companies traded, domiciled or operating in global developed countries which the Investment Manager deems eligible.

The Fund will generally be invested in equity securities of eligible companies. In addition, investments may include collective investment schemes which should give returns in line with the target returns of the Fund. No more than 10% of the Fund's net assets will be invested in collective investment schemes. If investments meeting the Fund's criteria are not available, the Fund may invest the Fund's assets temporarily in obligations of the U.S. government and its agencies, such as treasury bills or treasury bonds or in money market instruments such as commercial papers and certificates of deposit.

No more than 30% of the Fund's net assets will be invested in countries which the Investment Manager considers to be emerging markets.

In addition, and to the extent only that the Investment Manager deems consistent with the investment policies of the Fund, the Fund may utilize financial derivative instruments to enhance investment returns or for the purposes of efficient portfolio management. A Risk Management Process document is on file with the Central Bank in relation to the use of such instruments.

Minimum Subscription Amount/Minimum Holding
The minimum subscription amount and minimum holding of each Unit Class is as follows:

Classes	Minimum initial application	Minimum Holding
Class I U.S. Dollar Units	US$1,000,000	US$100,000
Class I Euro Units	EUR equivalent of US$1,000,000	EUR equivalent of US$100,000
Class I GBP Units	GBP equivalent of US$1,000,000	GBP equivalent of US$100,000
Class A U.S. Dollar Units	US$500,000	US$100,000
Class A Euro Units	EUR equivalent of US$500,000	EUR equivalent of US$100,000
Class A Swiss Franc Units	CHF equivalent of US$500,000	CHF equivalent of US$100,000

Asia Pacific Fund
The investment objective of Longleaf Partners Asia Pacific UCITS Fund is to deliver long-term capital growth.

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective primarily by purchasing equity and debt securities of certain companies located in any country or market, including both developed, and emerging markets, in Asia or the Pacific region, including Australia and New Zealand (the "Asia Pacific Region") which the Investment Manager deems eligible.

The Fund will generally be investing in equity securities of eligible companies. In addition, investments may include collective investment schemes which should give returns in line with the target returns of the Fund. No more than 10% of the Fund's net assets will be invested in collective investment schemes. If investments meeting the Fund's criteria are not available, the Fund may invest the Fund's assets temporarily in obligations of the U.S. government and its agencies, such as treasury bills or treasury bonds or in money market instruments such as commercial paper and certificates of deposit.

In addition, and to the extent only that the Investment Manager deems consistent with the investment policies of the Fund, the Fund may utilize financial derivative instruments to enhance investment returns or for the purposes of efficient portfolio management. A Risk Management Process document is on file with the Central Bank in relation to the use of such instruments.

Minimum Subscription Amount/Minimum Holding
The minimum subscription amount of each Unit Class is as follows:

Classes	Minimum initial application	Minimum Holding
Class I U.S. Dollar Units	US$1,000,000	US$100,000
Class I GBP Units	GBP equivalent of US$1,000,000	GBP equivalent of US$100,000

Calculation of Net Asset Value
The Administrator shall determine the net asset value per unit of each class of the Funds on each dealing day (i.e. each day on which the relevant trading markets in Dublin and New York are open for normal business or as the Directors determine ("Business Day")) on the basis set forth below and in accordance with the Trust Deed.

The net asset value per unit of the Funds is determined by dividing the net asset value of the relevant class of units in the Funds by the total number of units outstanding in the relevant class of units of the Funds in issue.

The net asset value of the relevant Fund will be equal to all its assets less all of its liabilities as at the valuation point on each Business Day plus any interest accrued on underlying assets between the valuation point and the time of calculation of the net asset value on the dealing day.

Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation
Regulation EU/2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment, and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability related disclosures in the financial services sector, as may be supplemented, consolidated, substituted in any form or otherwise modified from time to time Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation ("SFDR"), (the Taxonomy Regulation) came into force on 1 January 2022.

The Funds are classified as Article 6 pursuant to the SFDR. Accordingly, SFDR does not require the Trust to provide any ongoing disclosures in the Semi-Annual or Annual Report for the Funds. For the purpose of the Taxonomy Regulation, it should be noted that the investments underlying each Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Directory

Manager
KBA Consulting Management Limited
5 George's Dock
Dublin 1
Ireland

Directors of the Manager
Michael Kirby (Irish) (Chairperson)
Peadar de Barra (Irish)
John Oppermann (Irish)†
Samantha McConnell (Irish)†
Frank Connolly (Irish resident)*
Andrew Kehoe (Irish resident)**
Barry Harrington (Irish)***

Investment Manager
Southeastern Asset Management, Inc.
6410 Poplar Avenue
Suite 900
Memphis, TN 38119
United States of America

Administrator, Registrar and Transfer Agent
State Street Fund Services (Ireland) Limited
78 Sir John Rogerson's Quay
Dublin 2
Ireland

Registered office
5 George's Dock
Dublin 1
Ireland

Depositary
State Street Custodial Services (Ireland) Limited
78 Sir John Rogerson's Quay
Dublin 2
Ireland

Legal Advisers as to Irish law
Dechert
5 Earlsfort Terrace
Dublin 2
Ireland

Secretary
Clifton Fund Consulting Limited
5 George's Dock
Dublin 1
Ireland

Swiss Representative and Distributor
ARM Swiss Representatives SA
Route de Cité-Ouest 2
1196 Gland
Switzerland

Swiss Paying Agent
NPB Neue Private Bank AG
Limmatquai 1
PO Box 8024 Zurich
Switzerland

Independent Auditors
PricewaterhouseCoopers
Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors
One Spencer Dock
North Wall Quay
Dublin 1
Ireland

†Denotes Independent Director.
* to 31 January 2022
** from 31 January 2022
*** from 10 May 2022

Information for Investors in Switzerland

1. **The Country of Domicile**
   The country of domicile of the Funds is Ireland.

2. **Representative in Switzerland**
   ARM Swiss Representatives SA., Route de Cité-Ouest 2, 1196 Gland, Switzerland is the representative in Switzerland for the Units distributed in Switzerland.

3. **Paying Agent in Switzerland**
   NPB Neue Private Bank AG., Limmatquai 1, PO Box 8024 Zurich, Switzerland is the paying agent in Switzerland for the Units distributed in Switzerland.

4. **Place where the relevant documents may be obtained**
   The Prospectus, the Key Investor Information Document (KIID), the Trust Deed as well as the annual, semi-annual reports and a full listing of purchases and sales may be obtained free of charge from the representative in Switzerland.

5. **Publications**
   Publications in respect of the Trust and the Funds must be made in Switzerland.

6. **Performance Data**
   Details of the net asset value per unit are reported in Note 3 of the financial statements. The Investment Manager's report also contains the cumulative returns for the financial period.

7. **Total Expense Ratios**
   The Total Expense Ratios ("TER") are calculated according to the specifications of the "Guidelines on the calculation and disclosure of the TER and PTR" issued by the Swiss Funds & Asset Management Association, SFAMA.

   The average Total Expense Ratio table shows the actual operational expenses incurred by the respective Unit Classes of the Funds from 1 January 2022 to 30 June 2022 expressed as an annualised percentage of the average net asset value (NAV) of each Unit Class of that Fund.

	Global Fund	Asia Pacific Fund
Total Expense Ratio		
Class I U.S. Dollar Units	1.15	1.52
Class I Euro Units	1.15	-
Class I GBP Units	1.15	1.51

Appendix 1 – Securities Financing Transactions Regulation

Article 13 of Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 on transparency of securities financing transactions (SFTs) and of reuse and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012, requires UCITS investment companies to provide the following information in their annual and semi-annual reports, on the use made of SFTs. The SFT's held by the Funds at 30 June 2022 consisted of repurchase agreements as detailed hereunder:

Global Fund

Fair value	US$437,000
% of Net Assets	0.56%
Counterparty Name	State Street Bank
Counterparty Country of Establishment	U.S.A
Maturity Date	01/07/2022
Settlement	Bilateral
Collateral Description	U.S. Treasury Note 0.50% due 30/06/2027
	Total collateral value US$445,812

Asia Pacific Fund

Fair value	US$4,108,000
% of Net Assets	5.39%
Counterparty Name	State Street Bank
Counterparty Country of Establishment	U.S.A
Maturity Date	30/06/2027
Settlement	Bilateral
Collateral Description	U.S. Treasury Note 0.50% due 30/06/2027
	Total collateral value US$4,190,191

Safekeeping of Collateral
The Funds' repurchase agreements are secured by collateral. State Street Corporation is responsible for the safekeeping of collateral received. The Funds did not reuse collateral received in relation to repurchase agreements. The Funds did not pledge collateral in relation to repurchase agreements.

Income and Costs
The Funds did not earn any interest income from the repurchase agreements during the financial period ended 30 June 2022. Transaction costs are embedded in the price of the instruments and are not separately disclosed.